

effect will be to protract the war much longer than had been calculated upon. The government will need more troops and larger supplies, and will be forced, within the next two or three weeks, to come into the market for a sum of sixty, eighty or a hundred millions of dollars. This must inevitably run up the price of gold still higher, and produce such a revolution in financial matters as will swamp the speculators in all such fancy stocks as Hindon and Harriet. These stocks will then fall from the ridiculously high figures to which speculators have run them up to the forty and sixteen per cent at which they were respectively quoted a year ago, and which more nearly represented their real value.

Some of the princely fortunes which have been so rapidly made in Wall street within the last twelve months will as rapidly melt away under the influence of the serious crisis through which the country is about to pass.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1863.

BURNside AND BOSEMORE.

Engagements from General Burnside contain very encouraging news. His is plenty of forage and food in the country which he now occupies, cattle alone excepted, and says he will be able to raise and have organized from 4,000 to 5,000 loyal Tennessee recruits within the next two months. The refugees from rebel country—who have bitter wrongs to avenge against the rebel authorities and guerrilla chiefs—are crowding into his lines so numerously that all officers of his staff and army who can possibly be spared from other duties are fully employed in the work of drilling, organizing and equipping these new and raw volunteers. The question is raised, with a sad conviction that the answer must be in the negative; Will buy New York, under Governor Seymour, do anything like so well as rebel Tennessee under Burnside, in this matter of reinforcing our armed forces? reinforcements have lately been sent to Rosecrans—how long it would be improper to state.

THE VICKSBURG PRISONERS.

Reliable and decisive information has been received by the military and political authorities here that, in violation of the cartel and the laws and usages of war, Jeff. Davis is reinforcing Bragg's army with the prisoners taken and paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, without waiting to have them exchanged. Utterly desperate now, the rebel chief disregarded every barrier of honor that stands in the way of dropping up their fallen fortunes. When it suited the purposes of Jeff. Davis he was a rigid soldier for the cart and laws of war; but now, that the balance of prisoners is heavily and hopelessly against him, he flings to the wind all compunctions of conscience, and is said to be everywhere forcing paroled men, who have not been exchanged, to resume their muskets and places in the ranks. Already the rebel War Department is said to have numerous and serious difficulties with the higher and more honorable grades of officers captured at Port Hudson and Vicksburg, those latter refusing to bear arms or command their men to do so until duly released by exchange or otherwise from their parole. Let it be known everywhere that all no-exchanged paroled prisoners captured with arms in their hands, and the President promises that he will interfere with none of their disabilities.

THE CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, Arkansas, was captured by Gen. Steele on the 1st of September of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September the 10th—an auspicious day. General Davidson is pursuing the enemy through Arkansas, their retreat and discomfiture being represented as "overwhelming."

General Sibley's victory over the Indians—400 Sioux Indians—at Stone Hill is regarded with satisfaction, as it will have the effect of returning to active service against the rebels several thousands of the troops now engaged in this Indian war in General Pope's department. Sibley took many hundred prisoners, and has destroyed the whole camp property of the savages against whom he was contending.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.
General Halleck is fast recovering from his late protracted though not serious indisposition, through all of which his official labors have been pursued with that invincible industry which is one of his main characteristics. He is at his headquarters every morning at nine, and resides at work until four in the afternoon, when he returns to his residence on Georgetown Heights. His labors are again resumed at eight in the evening, and continue without remission until the last item of his day's work is disposed of—often not ceasing until the small hours after midnight.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War is as robust and active as ever, apparently taking with the utmost care and good humor the criticisms upon him of the New York and other journals. He is laborious and energetic beyond any other member of the Cabinet; and, although it cannot be hoped to alter your general estimate of the results of his labors, your sense of fairness will, it is thought, compel you to concede that under his administration the charges of "corruption," "improper motives," &c., &c., which were cast under a former administration of the department, have very nearly, if not wholly, subsided. Mistaken in many points, according to your view, as Mr. Stanton has been, his integrity in regard to many matters, and of his perfect freedom from connection with any "controlling interests" or "shady arrangements" there has never been a question raised in any quarter entitled to an eminent's consideration. This much even his enemies—those who regard his policy as most mischievous—will be prone to him; and this in itself is not a slight recommendation.

A CHASE AFTER THE GUERRILLA WHITE.

Reliable information has reached Washington, that at noon on Friday last, Colonel Lowell, in command of the Second Massachusetts regiment, and detachments of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New York cavalry, started out in pursuit of the guerrilla White. Colonel Lowell found that White had crossed Goose Creek at Cockeet's ford, and crossed the country in nearly a straight line toward Mount Gilead and Highgate, passing near Bell's Mill at eleven o'clock on that day. The trail of White's men was discovered early on the morning of the 19th, and was followed to a point near Mount Gilead. Satisfactory evidence then appearing that White was back on the Suckers, he turned, and Colonel Lowell returned to Dover and Abbie to camp.

As the result of the expedition three of White's men were captured and one killed. Four citizens however were also arrested under suspicious circumstances. In some of the places visited by Colonel Lowell he was informed that White had notified the rebels that they had been compromised; but so little, it appears, had been taken to force them into the rebel service.

It was currently reported at Abbie that both White and Mosby had received orders to have Loudon county, and move hence to the body of Lee's army.

All the guerrillas that have been recently at home have gone West within a day or two.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

Dear Admiral Porter, Please to the Navy Department, in Cairo, under date of September 15, says—

The river below seems quiet. There has been but one attempt made to obstruct commerce or transportation. A body of guerrillas attacked the greatest Champion from behind the levee while she was conveying a body of troops below. The troops escaped to safety, and the Champion stopped and fought the rebels, until she made them retire, losing some of their men, report says fifty-seven. They have not been heard of since, excepting that they were sailing back to Alexandria. General Morris having given them a chase with his division. As I came up I expected a part of the Marine brigade, under Colonel Cutt. He reported to me that he had captured at Belvoir three rebel pay masters with \$2,300,000. In Confederate money, to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the escort consisting of thirty-five men. This will not improve the dissatisfaction now existing in General Price's army, and the next news we hear will be that General Price has surrendered at Little Rock.

The gunboat Commodore Reed has arrived at the Navy Yard, and will be ordered to the Potomac fleet as far as her full complement of officers can be assigned to her.

GENERAL CUTT'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Cutt, and not Gen. Butler, as stated in Sunday's Herald, has arrived in Washington, and is about to take the field in the Army of the Potomac.

OUR Washington Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1863.
Large Increase of the Clerical Force in the Treasury Department—New Machinery, Steam Ships, &c., for Making Treasury Notes and Bonds—General Features and Improvements of the New Notes, &c., &c.

Few persons have any conception of the immense establishment which has suddenly grown up within the Treasury Department for the execution of the law entitling the preparation of Treasury notes and bonds. Three whole floors, extending the whole length of the new wing of the Treasury building, and a number of additional apartments, are required for this work. It is almost incredible that, while the building itself is being constructed, all the machinery—from that which is necessary to manufacture the paper to that which is required to give the last mechanical touch to the bonds and notes—has been supplied, and a large portion of it is already in its place. To run this machinery a large number of steam engines, from ten to forty horse power each, are required. The arrangements are already nearly completed for the production, in the highest style of art, and as to the dexterity of the inventors, of all sorts of government securities and national currency.

Much has been made by parties interested to ridicule and break down the system just inaugurated, by which the manufacture of these securities shall be within the absolute and exclusive control of the government itself. The new treasury bond which has just been issued has been made in some quarters the subject of ridicule, for the purpose of discrediting the attempt to take the manufacture of government bonds and notes out of the hands of engraving monopolies, which have extorted massive fortunes from the public to work entrusted to them. The new twenty bonds referred to were hurriedly gotten up, and some slight detail might, with

money to be forwarded in silver bricks of about \$1,000 each, a good evidence of the mineral resources of that territory as well as of the liberality of its inhabitants.

DEATH TO DESERTERS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to-night states that many of the substitutes who had deserted were shot in the several corps towards the close of last week, and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders w/o. without hope of pardon.

DISMISSAL & NO ARREST OF ENROLLING OFFICERS.

Captain James E. Dunham, Provost Marshal, and Jasper P. Brewster, Comptroller, for the Fourth district of Connecticut, have been dismissed, and the Surgeon of the same Board of Enrollment, Dr. S. T. Salisbury, has been arrested and ordered for trial before a court martial under section fifteen of the Enrollment act. Dr. S. T. Morrissey, in the First district of Pennsylvania, is to arraigned on similar charges. This section provides that any surgeon charged with the duty of inspection was to receive no compensation with the exception of any salary or other emoluments.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Notes for the new National Bank notes have already been described in detail. The plates for India ink engraving by the mint are finished, and by the time the 1st of October all the arrangements for making the peculiar paper adopted by the government, will be made, so that it may be ready for use in a few days. The notes will be issued in the same form and size as the old ones, but will be of a different color, and will be inscribed with the name of the bank which they are issued by.

THE DESPERATE BATTLE NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Important Event in New Orleans—The Siege of Charleston—News from Havana and Mexico, &c., &c.

THE GUARD AND STEPHEN JONES.

The Guard and Stephen Jones, Capt. Jenkins, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

THE MILITARY FOR EUROPE.

The trials for Europe will close at half past one o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The New York Herald—Letters to the Editor—will be published at half past eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and will contain the latest particulars of the Desperate Battle near Chattanooga, between the Union forces under General Bragg, and the rebel forces of General Longstreet and Major-General Polk from New Orleans; the Latest Accounts of the Progress of the Siege of Charleston; Movements of the Army of the Potomac; Interwoven News from North Carolina; Important News from Arkansas; the Latest News from Havana and Mexico, and all other interesting events of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

SAVANNAH NEWS.

Savannah, Sept. 21, 1863.
Letters from General Burnside contain very encouraging news. His is plenty of forage and food in the country which he now occupies, cattle alone excepted, and says he will be able to raise and have organized from 4,000 to 5,000 loyal Tennessee recruits within the next two months. The refugees from rebel country—who have bitter wrongs to avenge against the rebel authorities and guerrilla chiefs—are crowding into his lines so numerously that all officers of his staff and army who can possibly be spared from other duties are fully employed in the work of drilling, organizing and equipping these new and raw volunteers. The question is raised, with a sad conviction that the answer must be in the negative; Will buy New York, under Governor Seymour, do anything like so well as rebel Tennessee under Burnside, in this matter of reinforcing our armed forces? reinforcements have lately been sent to Rosecrans—how long it would be improper to state.

THE DRAFT A FAILURE.

The authorities here have come to the conclusion that the draft will not pay. Under its process they obtain more money than men, and the character of the substitutes prevents the really worthy men who are drafted from serving. It is probable that the draft will be abandoned for a new plan of volunteering with bonuses derived from the draft commutation fund. It has been ascertained that more men were obtained with less expense under the recruiting system than by the draft, and there is a strong disposition to return to the system.

ONE SINGULAR FEATURE.

From the New York Herald—One singular feature has been noticed in the new National Bank notes, which have been engraved by the mint, which have been furnished to the Treasury Department. The features selected to represent the "grossest" criticism are those which were adopted for the "subtler" prevention of counterfeiting. The most remarkable features are the "grosses" which are not to be imitated, nor copied, but which are of either of the other two classes.

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